

THE PRESS.

J. D. MOUDY, : : : : : Editor.



Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,



Hon. S. A. Douglas,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SERAPHIM MEYER, of Stark County;
WILLIAM B. WOODS, of Licking;
WILLIAM J. FLAGG, of Hamilton;
JOHN SCHIFF, of Hamilton;
JACOB H. FOOS, of Preble;
SILAS B. WALKER, of Shelby;
EDWARD SHEPHERD, of Henry;
NEWTON A. DEVORE, of Brown;
HENRY C. COFFMAN, of Fayette;
GEORGE F. STAYMAN, of Delaware;
CHESTER R. MOTT, of Wadsworth;
JOHN D. JAMES, of Jackson;
JAMES M. MILLER, of Meigs;
SAMUEL G. FOSTER, of Franklin;
WILLIAM DURBIN, of Erie;
BURR KELLOGG, of Ashland;
NICHOLAS F. JOSS, of Holmes;
AMOS LAYMAN, of Washington;
WILSON K. KENNON, of Belmont;
ISRAEL E. CARTER, of Summit;
CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Lake;
GEORGE A. HOWARD, of Ashtabula;
GEORGE WEBSTER, of Jefferson.

Another Scrap from Lincoln's Record—Read!

The friendship of Mr. Lincoln for the negro population of the country is beyond all question.—His political efforts during the past six years or more have been directed exclusively to the task of placing that race on an equality with white citizens in respect to political privileges. He has attempted to torture the Declaration into an assertion of negro equality in its most disgusting form, and into an affirmation of the "inalienable right" of the slaves of the South to immediate "liberty."

But while his solitude for the negro has been thus marked by the advocacy of the most offensive doctrines of the radical Abolitionists, we doubt if he has ever uttered a single thought or performed an act which indicated even the least solicitude for the well being of any portion of the white race. When he opposed the acquisition of California and New Mexico, his action was based on the presumption that such acquisition would be disadvantageous to the negro race; he took no moment's thought of the millions of white people who were to reap untold benefits from the measure which he was opposing in the interest of the negro. If this were a government founded by Africans for the benefit of the African race exclusively, we can well understand that his claims to the Presidency would be pre-eminent; but that he has any right to expect the suffrages of white men for such an office in a government of white men, is a proposition of the utmost absurdity.

But we commenced this article more particularly with the design of showing from Mr. Lincoln's record his utter disregard of the rights and interests of white men on a memorable occasion—particularly poor white men who are struggling under the difficulties and trials incident to that class in the earlier days of this country.

The years 1837-8 are marked in Illinois history as a period of the utmost financial distress. There were then thousands of men who had settled on the public lands, building cabins, fencing fields and making such improvements as their limited means would allow—expecting to become able, after a year or two, by the sale of a few crops, to go to the land office and enter up their homesteads. But the revision set in, and, as is always the case, its effects were most disastrous.

trously felt by this very class of people; and the consequence was, that so far from being able to pay a few hundred dollars for their farms, they were barely able to live.

It was precisely at this juncture that the public lands in many portions of Illinois were thrown into market for public entry. The consequence was that the poor settlers, unable to make their entries, were placed at the mercy of speculators and land sharks, who drove thousands upon thousands of honest men with their helpless wives and children from under the very shelter they had erected over their heads.

The Legislature of Illinois met in December, 1838, and benevolent and human men sought to provide some means to interpose the influence of the State for the alleviation of the unparalleled distress which was weighing down this worthy but unfortunate class of people, and to compel the horde of sharks to forego their contemplated schemes of speculation or, as they might more appropriately be termed, schemes of plunder. With this view, Hon. Orlando B. Ficklin, on the 15th of December, introduced a bill in the House, in which body he was at that time Representative from the county of Wabash, containing the following righteous provision: (See House Journal, 1838, p. 89.)

"SEC. 3. Every person who shall purchase of the United States a tract or parcel of land, upon which there is an improvement belonging to some other person, without making a contract to purchase or pay for the same, shall be and he is hereby made liable to pay the owner of said improvement so much as the said improvement is really worth, to be used for and recovered (if the demand does not exceed one hundred dollars) before any justice of the peace: *Provided*, That the value of said improvements shall have been fixed by three disinterested persons living in the neighborhood, each party choosing one, and they two the other."

No doubt there are persons for whose benefit this provision of law was intended, who have designed to vote for Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency; and it could not be otherwise than gratifying to such persons to know that he, being then a member of the House, exhibited his sympathy in behalf of the poor settlers and his opposition to the wealthy land sharks. If such there be, let them know that Mr. Lincoln voted against this bill—voted against allowing them any remuneration for their improvements—voted to allow the speculators to drive them from their homes, and to appropriate to themselves, by a species of robbery, the results of perhaps years of hard labor!

Such is Abraham Lincoln—such his love for the poor and unfortunate of his own race. Who dare say, in the light of his acts and utterances during the past few years, that if these settlers had been worthless niggers instead of worthy white people, his voice would not have resounded in favor of a human measure to preserve for them their homes and their fire-sides?

One word further on this subject and we have done: This bill introduced by Mr. Ficklin contained the essential principle for the preemption act as well as of the Homestead measure, viz: the securing to the settler the benefits of his own labor. Mr. Lincoln was opposed to this principle in 1838, nor did he ever say one word or cast a vote during his subsequent Congressional career, to indicate that he favored a Homestead bill. There can, therefore, be no credit given to the claims of his friends, that he is in favor of the measure. His record shows that he is against it; and, if for no other reason, he would oppose it because it originated from a suggestion by General Jackson and has been nursed into prominence as a public policy by Democratic Statesmen exclusively.

It appears that our neighbors of the Register are anxious to commence the work of proscription. Do they mean by this that they do not want Democratic support?

Does the Register wish Democrats to trade with those only who are Democrats? In fact does it wish to carry out to the letter what appeared in the last issue?

Democrats read this—Things are Working.

Our neighbors of the Register in their last issue, kick, snort and stamp like a couple of little stamp-tailed bulls in a hornets nest, over a little squib of ours on the woolly heads.

And in a tone betraying great soreness of ribs, and most bitter personal hatred, charge our district elector J. H. Foos, with being the author of said squib. In the first place Mr. Foos, did not write the squib he knew nothing about it, we did that thing ourselves, we claim the honor of having brought them down with one of their own clubs. And if these gentlemen cannot receive a blow, with the manly and defiant tone of a brave enemy, instead of squealing and mewling like a freshly spanked baby, they had better never attempt to give one. It is a fact, notorious to us all, that in every issue of the Republican organ at this place, the entire theme of the very small portion of original matter contained in it, is the personal denunciation and abuse of some democratic candidate, or of some democrat of our town or county. And in this very reputable and gentlemanly business, a perfect torrent of such polite, high-sounding and cultivated phrases, as "Negro driving locusts," "State drivers," "Bourbon sucking demagogues," "Stinking niggers," "Double faced six sided men," "Drunkards," "White slavery advocates," and a thousand others with which we do not deem it proper to prostitute our columns, has been used without stint against democrats of this county, both as individuals, and as a party. To all this we made no reply, believing as we did that the business and the operatives were properly mated.—We might have said with great propriety, Henry Shideler is no "Bourbon Sucking demagogue!" Joseph Dunn, is not a "Drunkard!" A. D. Borden, is not a "Slave driver!" Sylvester Brinley is not a "Two faced six sided man." Yet these epithets were applied by the organ of free speech and free negroes in our county to all of the above named gentlemen, and to a thousand other equally good democrats in this county, five hundred times over, without any personal distinction whatever. We bore this all quietly and silently, the democratic party in this county had borne them for years, without saying a word. At length in order to test the metal of these gentlemen, we hurled back upon them, one of their own missiles. The result is before us, the very first fire they beat a retreat bellowing like frightened calves, and most piteously whine for their friends to come forward and assist them by any and by all means, that may be thought available. But the latter part of this particular article shows the cloven foot in its fullest size, it shows that the article was not intended for us, that it was not intended as a stab at the democratic party. But the real object was to proscribe Messrs. Foos & Campbell as business men, and if possible to injure and destroy their practice as Attys. such we think is the fair import of the article. Such then is republicanism in Preble county. We are advised by Messrs. Foos & Campbell to say that they fully understand the vindictive hatred of these gentlemen toward them both politically and privately, and that if they desire to further extend the matter of business proscription by publication through the papers, all they have to say is "go ahead gentlemen," by so doing you will show how much strength in that line you possess. And they will try and be with you until every ear of corn in that row is husked and cribbed.

They respectfully submit that they built up their business without your aid, and against your opposition, and they expect to maintain it in the same way, your unjustifiable, ungentlemanly and unmanly course to the contrary notwithstanding.

P. S. Since writing the above we have conversed with a number of democrats in our town and county to whom the Eaton Register has been applying for years, the epithets of "Nigger drivers," "Bourbon sucking demagogues," "Drunkards," "Jury swindlers," &c., and they unite to a man in saying that if the British

proclivities of that sheet, prompt them to the business of proscription, open up your batteries bravely, and don't do it underhandedly, and by way of insinuations, they wish to understand republicanism distinctly in all its forms, and they will then know how to meet it.

Lewis D. Campbell.

It has been rumored about town, that the above named gentleman, will make a political speech, at this place during this campaign.—This news has enraged some of the peculiar friends of freedom and free speech in our midst, that they swore Mr. Campbell should make no speech here, and if he attempted to do so, they would egg him out of town. "Whew, how poison!" A few years ago, when Mr. Campbell was traversing this county, making Republican speeches, the Democracy always allowed him to speak peaceably, frequently attending his meetings and always, so far as we are advised, gave him a patient and gentlemanly hearing. What, Mr. Campbell's political views are at this time, is more than we can say, not having heard him speak this season. But if he does come up here to speak we would like to see the man who would dare treat him with violence. After all this miserable braggadocio, we would like to see him come here and make a speech right in the center of the town, and put the courage of these "freedom shriekers" to the test.

Whatever may be Mr. Campbell's political views, they cannot be more obnoxious to the welfare of American citizens, than the views of Joshua R. Giddings, who was allowed to speak here peaceably last winter, in the M. E. Church.

Hurrah for Vall.

The official vote in this Congressional district gives our worthy and talented C. L. Vallandigham a majority of 134 over his woolly head opponent. Vall is one of the ablest Representatives in Congress from the State of Ohio, and in fact he has few equals in Congress. He has made a mark since he has been a member and he is such a Representative as every man may justly be proud. He is an honor to the district, an honor to the Democratic party and an honor to the State. The Democrats are made to rejoice over their victory in electing Vall. The Republicans reported the day of the election that they had polled the district and that Craighead would be elected by at least two hundred majority. Republicans have their time of rejoicing before and the Democrats after the election.

Bell and Douglas.

We have it is true been an advocate of the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency, and he is still our first choice for that office, although our next choice is John Bell, that old wheel horse of Whigry, a man who has never been identified with the Abolition party, but he has stood true to the whole Union. The Black Republicans say he is the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency. This is utterly false, he never was a member of any such order. He is simply a candidate of the old Whig party, or as it is now called the Union party. John Bell is a man who would make a good President, and if the election goes to the House, which is most sure to do, he stands the best chance of an election by that body.

Mr. Everett the Union candidate for Vice President is also an Old Line Whig. He never was a member of a Know Nothing lodge; never sympathized with that order, but is simply an Old Line Whig. He is a good man and if the affairs of the Government should devolve on him he will see that all goes right.

About four o'clock a human form appeared on Main St.—walks slowly toward the polls, steps up to the ballot box and proposes to vote.

Yes this human form not only proposes too, but did vote, and he votes the straight Black Republican ticket. We ask who was this human form? It was no less than a negro, or as you are pleased to term it a muleto, one of Brinkhoff's white male citizens. We say again, take the negro votes from the Black Republican ticket and Ohio to-day is Democratic.

British Hatred of Democracy.

Our neighbors "over the water" take a deep interest in the success of the Republican party, and urge the election of Lincoln with ardor. According to them, the success of that gentleman would greatly benefit and gratify the citizens of Great Britain. We have no doubt that such would be the case, and that the Black Republicans would find powerful allies in the white slave drivers of Manchester, London and Birmingham. But will the people of the United States elect a President to gratify a nation which set a price upon the head of Washington and his competitors? Will they obey the organs of British tyranny, and essay to crush the Democracy of the New World? The London Chronicle, a paper high in the confidence of the British Government, holds the following language in reference to our Presidential struggle:

"We would be very sorry to see Mr. Douglas elected because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, and the unity of the States. There is no safety for monarchical governments, if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ERECT LINCOLN, AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS PERFECTED."

The above paragraph is in harmony with the sentiments of the Black Republican orators of this country. The negro lovers of England and the Black Republicans are linked together to break up this glorious Union. Up, lovers of the Union; and at them!

Will our neighbors of the Register please copy the above, it will afford a much better reason why they should proscribe democrats in business than any they have the brain to invent. Will they please copy.

Democrats be up and doing. But a few more days and the November election will be upon us.—Let every Democrat see that his fellow Democrats are at the polls in November. Those who did not vote at the late election must be certain to vote the 6th of next month.

The Black Republicans are crowing over their majority in Preble county at the late election. We will wager our old hat that they do not roll up as large a majority for Hon. Old Abe, at the November election. This will explain where the illegal votes were cast.

Wonder what that gentleman (?) is going to do with us? He says we are a stranger and should keep our mouth shut. Would it not be better for him to shut his own mouth and by so doing "stop a hog hole."

After all the gas about the majority of Lane in Indiana, by the official returns, Lane's majority is but six thousand. The woolies claimed twenty-five thousand.

If one mutton head can conduct a Democratic newspaper, how many larger heads does it take to conduct the Eaton Register?

Three, namely, Tizzard, Albright and Hunt.

The Register complains at a squib of ours and says that Republicans should proscribe Democrats. Is that what you call freedom of Press?

The communication from Memphis, Tenn., came to late for insertion. The contents is such that to publish it after the election would be a waste of space.

How did Lincoln gain the appellation of Honest? When he arose, rebranded and apostate, in the Springfield Convention to urge the sacrifice of the gallant Henry Clay, he said "I am not a slaveholder."

The Whig party has fought long enough for principle, and should change its motto to success.

Was it then he acquired the reputation of "honest?" Or was it when he concealed the recommendation of Cyrus Edwards and begged for himself the place he had promised to solicit for his friend?

[Communicated.]

A general desire is expressed among the Republicans that Mr. Craighead should contest the election of Vallandigham.—They think the friends by which he was elected should be detected and exposed.—Dayton Journal.

The above is certainly the best cat thing of the season, to hear abolitionists talk about frauds, contesting and all this kind of thing after perpetrating such frauds as they did in his Township, it is only adding insult to injury. Here they polled a number of notorious illegal votes and resorted to all manner of corruption and lying.

Men were offered a day's wages and even a month's, others tried all day to find some Democrats who would vote for Craighead if they would vote the balance of the Democratic ticket, but in this they utterly failed, as there was no Democrat to be found who was willing to sink himself so low as to make so contemptible an exchange. They also tried to persuade other parties that Gen. Vallandigham voted against the Homestead Bill, and by this last infamous lie one man was swindled out of his vote by men who are considered high toned, respectable gentlemen.

Truly, men are descending very low when they will persuade a man to believe a lie (one easily proved by the record) for the purpose of swindling him out of his vote.

Late in the evening, after the votes were nearly all polled, and the voters gone, they led a nigger up and had him to vote very quietly, not even calling his name aloud.

Some eight or ten votes were cast afterwards among them was a democratic, voted by a young man (all honor to his name) who has heretofore acted with the opposition but utterly opposed to negro equality.

The evidence was so clear in this case that they were in favor of it, that he was no longer left in doubt. He immediately disposed of all his interests in the wool business and resolved hereafter to support National men and measures, instead of Abolitionism and negro equality.

Since then they have heaped all manner of epithets upon him, simply because he would not endorse the doctrine that a white man is as good as a nigger.

But with all their frauds, corruptions and lies, they have been beaten and now talk about contesting and cry frauds to cover up their disgraceful actions, lie, lie, lie!

VERITAS.

New Paris, Oct. 15, 1860.

[From the New York Express.]
How the Pennsylvania Election News was Received in New York.

The Pennsylvania politicians tell us, "We have elected Curtin, and therefore Lincoln is elected President of the United States." We do not exactly see into all that, unless Pennsylvania is the United States—while the facts, Pennsylvania is not even New York. The Empire State is here, not there. The policy of the Government is shaped by New York, not by Pennsylvania. We dictate laws to, not receive laws from Pennsylvania.

When the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the States the battle was here, not in Pennsylvania. When our State Convention assembled in Poughkeepsie and adopted the Federal Compact, we turned the point, and the Constitution was established.—The pivot of Government is here, and more here in the Empire City of the Empire State than even in Washington itself. New York, it is fancied, will cover, and kneel, and yield before the storm resulting from disorganized Democracy in Pennsylvania and Indiana—as if we were some puny State; without the power to rescue the country from the crisis impending, if a mere Northern Government is substituted for the Federal Government which we have been living under during seventy years.

But New York, knows her strength, and her patriotic man will arouse and develop it now. New York has the power to turn the tide, and New York will try it, if every conservative man now goes to work. New York is well named the Empire State, not only because of the magnitude of her population but because of the magnitude of her resources, and of the great stake she has in the welfare of the Union. New York cannot afford to be sectional, or to elect a sectional President. New York can not, will not, and should not, lose from the Southern States of the Union. New York will not part her trade, her commerce, her position, by any such

false step. The commercial metropolis of the Carolinas, as well as of New Hampshire and Maine. Particularly for us, the Bell-Emerson party and the Democratic party of the Empire State are in no danger, but are marching together, step by step, and shoulder to shoulder—to victory we feel sure.—If the city arouses, as it is doing, and invokes the State, our majorities here in the city, and all along the Hudson, will be immense. Let us spread these majorities as we can, by an effort worthy of our power. It was New York City that in 1787-8 saved the Federal Constitution, enacted it, and carried it through the doubtful hesitating States. New York City can save the Union of the States—and save that Union we must.

Funeral of Gov. Willard took place at New Albany, on Wednesday evening last. The editor of the State Sentinel, who accompanied the remains from Indianapolis, thus speaks of the funeral:

The solemn music, the military with arms reversed, the sable plumes of the hearse, the long line of civic societies, with their regalia and insignia draped, the firemen, with their banners craped, and the seemingly interminable line of carriages, the tolling of bells, and the ringing out of the minute guns, all combined to make it a most impressive scene.

The throng upon the street was far greater than we had witnessed at any time during the State Fair, and the people composing it seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Nothing could be better than the feeling of regret for the loss of a beloved and valued citizen, than the reception of the remains of Gov. Willard by the people of New Albany.

No pen can do justice to the solemn grandeur of the scene as that imposing procession with its emblems of sorrow passed down that draped and shrouded street. The shades of evening were fast gathering and the sun had set behind a heavy bank of clouds. The air after a moderately warm day had become damp and chill, and long before the rear of the cortege had turned from the main street it was almost dark. The religious services were performed here, and when the cortege arrived at the cemetery it was deposited in the grave according to the Masonic ceremonial. But few comparatively of all the vast crowd could get within hearing distance, and it was so dark that none could see except those immediately around the graves. We know, however, that these services are as deeply impressive as language can make them, and while the rites were performing, the utmost silence and decorum prevailed. It was only when a movement from the center fold that dust had been committed to dust, and that the body of Ashbel S. Willard slept beneath the clouds of the valley, that the different societies and orders commenced their march homeward. And the thousands of sorrowing spectators turned sadly away. He sleeps near that border line where his first intellectual spurs were won, and his grave will be guarded by a people he loved and who loved and honored him.

Trade of Cincinnati.

A few days since we published a communication from one of our subscribers in relation to the fact that sectionalism, if carried out, would have on the South. From the Southern exchanges, and letters from different sections of the South, we find that his predictions will in the end turn out too true. One of the letters to which we have referred says, "Shin my flour and wheat for the most expeditious route to Texas, by the route from the election in Pennsylvania, you are determined to wage an Abolition warfare against us, and cause us to take the bitter pill of all an Abolition Chief Magistrate. I may want you to operate for me at St. Louis; can you do it?" "A panic," says the New Orleans Tribune, on the receipt of the telegram announcing the defeat of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, "was produced in the money market in our city. These are matters of more importance to our business community than they at first are willing to concede. There is, or at least has been, a serious feeling existing between Cincinnati and the South. Are business men anxious to continue those relations? With them lies the power of vesting the State in an Abolitionism and Sectionalism, and showing the business portion of the South that Ohio is pledged to the Constitution and Union. Will they not do so?"